

DROPS OF BLOOD MARK FOOTSTEPS IN DESERT SAND

18,000 People Deported From
One Village—5,000 Out-
raged Women Die.

TURKISH ARMY GUILTY

Babies Thrown Into Raging
Rivers By Mothers To Re-
lieve Their Suffering.



By JOHN M. OTT

Plodding across burning sands. Ever thirsty. Lips parched. Throat dry. Greeting a mother with every step. Mothers are forced to lay their babies at the side of the sandy, blood-purged trail. Dying babies, because they have no nourishment in their breasts for their offspring. Every shrill wailing and chanted until the last drop of moisture is gone. Nothing to eat. Nothing to drink.

Marching across a desert, feet worn to the bone, drops of blood are the footprints in these sands of desolation. Whiteness of bones of millions of massacred men, women and children strewn the plains of Asia Minor from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. In a single day's travel it is possible to see the mangled corpses of more than 5,000 women, outraged by the Turkish army, their children wandering toward wards where once was their home, guided only by instinct such as an animal shows when carried away.

Thousands of living babies have been hurled into the rushing tides of the Euphrates, Tigris and other rivers by mothers who wanted them not to suffer the agony of slow death. From one town 18,000 persons were deported. Not permitted to take even a crust of bread. Allowed to carry only the clothes they wore. Deported, driven for endless miles over mountains, numbed by biting winds; over plains made barren by barbaric war; across deserts of parching heat. Passing hurriedly from one extreme of climate to another, driven by mounted guards, ex-convicts, criminals and ruffians of the lowest order.

After 64 days of wandering 185 of the 18,000 were living. They staggered into a town hundreds of miles from where they started. Shuddering skeletons, covered only with rags of the raiments that covered them at the start, half blind from starvation and heat, half dead of their suffering.

This is only one of hundreds of towns and villages similarly treated by the Turkish armies. Horrors of the underlings of the Sultan of Turkey, commanded by German officers. If this was the end of the story appeal would be useless and the work of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East would not be needed. But with the end of the war and the cessation of hostilities these abused people naturally attempted to return to their homes. They had nothing where they were. When they started on the return journey more of them died. However, hundreds of thousands managed to withstand the terrible ordeal and reached what once were their homes, only to find heaps of ruins.

Children lost their parents. Parents who had not lost their babies could not care for themselves. They could not be expected to feed others when they had nothing with which to regulate themselves. It is to save these helpless almost hopeless, pretty babies of the Western Asiatic countries that the American Committee for Relief in the Near East was formed from the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. The Red Cross was not organized in those countries to succor these people. That organization gave the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The relief work was begun. No more could be spared from that body's treasury. Therefore the committee decided to ask the people of the United States for \$30,000,000 and the State of Tennessee was allotted one per cent of this to raise. Just \$300,000. Every hour that the money is delayed, several hundred innocent babies reach up their arms for a crust of bread, receive it not, and with a cry of despair, perish.

U. S. HEALTH SERVICE ISSUES WARNING

Increase in All Respiratory Dis-
eases After the Influenza
Epidemic Probable.

Influenza Expected to Lurk for Months.
How to Guard Against Pneumonia,
Common Colds Highly Catching—Im-
portance of Suitable Clothing—Could
Save 100,000 Lives.

Washington, D. C.—With the subsi-
dence of the epidemic of influenza the
attention of health officers is directed
to pneumonia, bronchitis and other
diseases of the respiratory system
which regularly cause a large number
of deaths, especially during the winter
season. According to Rupert Blue,
Surgeon General of the United States
Public Health Service, these diseases
will be especially prevalent this winter
unless the people are particularly
careful to obey health instructions.

"The present epidemic," said Sur-
geon General Blue, "has taught by bitter
experience how readily a condition
beginning apparently as a slight cold
may go on to pneumonia and death.
Although the worst of the epidemic is
over, there will continue to be a large
number of scattered cases, many of
them mild and unrecognized, which
will be danger spots to be guarded
against." The Surgeon General likened
the present situation to that after a
great fire, saying, "No fire chief who
understands his business stops playing
the hose on the charred debris as soon
as the flames and visible fire have dis-
appeared. On the contrary, he con-
tinues the water for hours and even
days, for he knows that there is dan-
ger of the fire rekindling from smol-
dering embers."

"Then you fear another outbreak of
influenza?" he was asked. "Not neces-
sarily another large epidemic," said
the Surgeon General, "but unless the
people learn to realize the seriousness
of the danger they will be compelled to
pay a heavy death toll from pneumo-
nia and other respiratory diseases."

Common Colds Highly Catching.

"It is encouraging to observe that
people are beginning to learn that or-
dinary coughs and colds are highly
catching and are spread from person
to person by means of droplets of
seemingly innocuous mucus. Such droplets
are sprayed into the air when a careless or
ignorant person coughs or sneezes with-
out covering their mouth and nose. It
is also good to know that people have
learned something about the value of
fresh air. In summer, when people
are largely out of doors, the respira-
tory diseases (coughs, colds, pneumo-
nia, etc.) are infrequent; in the fall
as people begin to remain indoors, the
respiratory diseases increase; in the
winter, when people are prone to stay
in badly ventilated, overheated rooms,
the respiratory diseases become very
prevalent."

Suitable Clothing Important.

"Still another factor in the produc-
tion of colds, pneumonia and other re-
spiratory diseases is carelessness or ig-
norance of the people regarding suit-
able clothing during the seasons when
the weather suddenly changes, sitting
in warm rooms too heavily dressed or,
what is even more common, especially
among women, dressing so lightly that
windows are kept closed in order to be
comfortably warm. This is a very in-
jurious practice."

Could Save 100,000 Lives.

"I believe we could easily save one
hundred thousand lives annually in
the United States if all the people
would adopt the system of fresh air
living followed, for example, in tuber-
culosis sanatoria. There is nothing
mysterious about it—no specific medi-
cine, no vaccine. The important thing
is right living, good food and plenty of
fresh air."

Droplet Infection Explained in Pictures.

"The Bureau of Public Health,
Treasury Department, has just issued
a striking poster drawn by Berryman,
the well-known Washington cartoonist.
The poster exemplifies the modern
method of health education. A few
years ago, under similar circumstances,
the health authorities would have is-
sued an official dry but scientifically
accurate bulletin teaching the role of
droplet infection in the spread of re-
spiratory diseases. The only ones who
would have understood the bulletin
would have been those who already
knew all about the subject. The man
in the street, the plain citizen and the
many millions who toil for their living
would have had no time and no desire
to wade through the technical phrase-
ology."



COLD, INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA, AND
TUBERCULOSIS ARE SPREAD THIS WAY

Copies of this poster can be ob-
tained free of charge by writing to the
Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health
Service, Washington, D. C.

ADVICE TO 'FLU' CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT
INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS
AFTER INFLUENZA
EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns
Public Against Tuberculosis.
One Million Cases Tubercu-
losis in United States—Each a
Source of Danger.

Influenza Convalescents Should Have
Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang
On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis.
No Cause for Alarm if Tuberculosis
Is Recognized Early—Patent Medi-
cines Not to Be Trusted.

* Beware! Tuberculosis after in-
* fluenza. No need to worry if
* you take precautions in time.
* Don't diagnose your own con-
* dition. Have your doctor exam-
* ine your lungs several times at
* monthly intervals. Build up your
* strength with right living, good
* food and plenty of fresh air.
* Don't waste money on patent
* medicines advertised to cure tu-
* berculosis.
* Become a fresh-air crank and
* enjoy life.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ac-
cording to a report made to the United
States Public Health Service, the
epidemic of influenza in Spain has al-
ready caused an increase in the preva-
lence and deaths from pulmonary tu-
berculosis. A similar association be-
tween influenza and tuberculosis was
recently made by Sir Arthur New-
house, the chief medical officer of the
English public health service, in his
analysis of the tuberculosis death rate
in England.

In order that the people of the United
States may profit by the experience of
other countries, Surgeon General
Rupert Blue of the United States Pub-
lic Health Service has just issued a
warning emphasizing the need of spe-
cial precautions at the present time.
"Experience seems to indicate," says
the Surgeon General, "that persons
whose resistance has been weakened
by an attack of influenza are pecu-
liarly susceptible to tuberculosis. With
millions of its people recently affected
with influenza this country now of-
fers conditions favoring the spread of
tuberculosis."

One Million Cases in the United States.

"Then you consider this a serious
menace?" was asked. "In my opinion
it is, though I hasten to add it is dis-
tinctly one against which the people
can guard. So far as one can estimate
there are at present about one million
cases of tuberculosis in the United
States. There is unfortunately no
complete census available to show ex-
actly the number of tuberculous per-
sons in each state despite the fact that
most of the states have made the dis-
ease reportable. In New York city,
where reporting has been in force for
many years, over 35,000 cases of tu-
berculosis are registered with the De-
partment of Health. Those familiar
with the situation believe that the ad-
dition of unrecognized and unreported
cases would make the number nearer
50,000. The very careful health sur-
vey conducted during the past two
years in Framingham, Mass., revealed
200 cases of tuberculosis in a popu-
lation of approximately 15,000. If these
proportions hold true for the United
States as a whole they would indicate
that about one in every hundred per-
sons is tuberculous. Each of these
constitutes a source of danger to be
guarded against."

What to Do.

In his statement to the public Sur-
geon General Blue points out how
those who have had influenza should
protect themselves against tubercu-
losis. "All who have recovered from in-
fluenza," says the Surgeon General,
"should have their lungs carefully ex-
amined by a competent physician. In
fact, it is desirable to have several ex-
aminations made a month apart. Such
examinations cannot be made through-
out the clothing nor can they be carried
out in two or three minutes. If the
lungs are found to be free from tuber-
culosis every effort should be made to
keep them so. This can be done by
right living, good food and plenty of
fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned espe-
cially against certain danger signs,
such as "cough" and "colds which
hang on."

Those he explained were often the
beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do
not get well promptly, if your cold
seems to hang on or your health and
strength decline, remember that these
are often the early signs of tubercu-
losis. Place yourself at once under the
care of a competent physician. Tuber-
culosis is curable in the early stages.
Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tuber-
culosis."

"Above all do not trust in the mis-
leading statements of unscrupulous
patent medicine makers. There is no
specific medicine for the cure of tuber-
culosis. The money spent on such
medicines is thrown away. It should
be spent instead for good food and de-
cent living."

PROVED SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

Voluntary Basis of Food Saving
Showed Heart of America
Bears True for Freedom.

To the voluntary service and sacri-
fice of the American people must be
attributed the continued health,
strength and morale of the Allied ar-
mies and the civil populace.

Upon this spirit of service and sac-
rifice will depend Europe's fate in the
months to come. In the past year we
have carried out an export program
the magnitude of which is almost be-
yond comprehension. But with the
new demands that have come, with
the liberation of nations freed from
German oppression, our exports must
be almost doubled. Instead of 11,820,
000 tons, we must ship twenty million
tons of food to Europe in the coming
year—as much as can be pushed
through our ports.

If the Allies had not been fed by
America, it would have been impos-
sible for them to maintain their de-
fense against Germany.

Meeting this world need on a purely
voluntary basis, the American people
have conclusively proved that democ-
racy is a success and that in time
of need it will rise to its own defense.

If there were no other accomplish-
ment to its credit the very fact that it
has shown the strength of democracy
has in itself more than justified the
existence of the Food Administration
in the eyes of the world.

Less than four months after the
United States declared war the United
States Food Administrator expressed
his determination to meet America's
food problem on a basis of voluntary
action and reformed his confidence
that awakened democracy would prove
irresistible.

"Many thinking Americans," said
Mr. Hoover, "and the whole world
have been watching anxiously the last
four months in the fear that democ-
ratic America could not organize to
meet unmercenary Germany. Germany
has been confident that it could not be
done. Contrary proof is immediately
at our door and our people have al-
ready demonstrated their ability to
mobilize, organize, endure and prepare
voluntarily and efficiently in many di-
rections and upon the mere word of
inspiration aside from the remarkable
assemblage of our Army and finances."

The history of the Food Adminis-
tration has clearly shown that the trust
of those who put their faith in democ-
racy has not been misplaced.

SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING

Farmers, Urged by Food Adminis-
tration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves
of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing meth-
ods and by literally combing harvest
fields to gather grain formerly wasted,
threshermen and farmers of the
United States this year saved fully
16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated
as equivalent to about seven one-pound
loaves of bread for every person in
the country. This result, accompanied
by corresponding savings of barley,
oats, rye and other grains, is shown by
reports from 33 grain states to the U.
S. Food Administration. Other states,
although not prepared to furnish de-
finite figures of conservation in the
grain fields, report greatly reduced
harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement,
accomplished in scarcely six months
time, was in direct response to re-
quests by the Food Administration,
which asked farmers and threshermen
to reduce harvest losses from about
34 per cent—the estimated average
in normal times—to the lowest pos-
sible minimum. Country grain thresh-
ing committees carried into every
grain growing community the official
recommendations for accomplishing
the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of
macks with heavy bumpers were sent
from the fields to repair their equip-
ment and frequently had order thresh-
ing machines were stopped until the
cause of waste was removed. But in
proportion to the number of persons
engaged in gathering the nation's grain
crop, cases of compulsion were com-
paratively rare. The Food Adminis-
tration freely attributes the success of
the grain threshing campaign to pa-
triotic service by farmers, threshmen
and their crews. Incidentally grain
growers of the United States are
many millions of dollars "in pocket"
as a result of the grain saved.

NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.

The marvel of our voluntary food-
saving, now that we are "getting re-
sults," is that no one ever actually
suffered any hardship from it; that
we are all better in health and spirit
and better satisfied with ourselves be-
cause of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the
price of breadstuffs steady, prevented
vicious speculation and extortion and
preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation is there so willing
a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as
in America—that was shown in the
abstinence from wheat.

LAST HALF OF DRIVE IS HERE

Starving Old Man Driven
From Decaying Animals'
Bodies By Vultures.



By JOHN M. OTT

Tennessee today enters upon the
last half of the campaign of the Amer-
ican Committee for Relief in the Near
East for \$300,000 from this state and
\$30,000,000 from all the states in the
Union.

This drive is conducted for the pur-
pose of obtaining funds for the saving
of the lives of millions of such pitiful
individuals as this picture shows. Hun-
dreds of thousands of tottering men,
old before their time because of the
suffering they have undergone at the
hands of the Turks during the war,
are dying daily.

Men young in years, but old in abili-
ty, women and the little children, of
the Western Asiatic countries are
pleading, begging, praying that Ten-
nessee and America would not let
them starve. They have nothing. They
know America has much. Tennessee
must not fail. The Volunteer State is
recognized as one that never has fail-
ed down when duty called.

Imagine this man was your father or
your grandfather. Think of the thou-
sands of tottering, feeble steps he took
on the journey of deportation from his
village where he always had lived.
Driven and goaded by Turkish fiends,
worse than Huns in action, less merci-
ful than Teutons in thought. What
would you think if anyone would turn
away a solicitor of aid for your father
or grandfather if you were unable to
help him?

He has no one to help him. No one
to bring him that drink of water. The
buzzards hate him. They flap their
wings angrily and rush at him with
fury as he reaches out to grasp a
handful of decaying animal flesh that
he may have moisture in his mouth, no
matter how foul, just so he can reach
your relief station.

When he reaches that little tent or
hut erected by the American Commit-
tee for Relief in the Near East is he
to be disappointed that he finds nothing
to reward him for his super-human
efforts? Will he wish that he might
have died farther back on the path
that some younger and more able man
might eat of his flesh and retain
strength until relief came?

Yes, it is horrible. It is more terri-
fying than the wildest dreams of any
man. Conditions in the Near East
in the countries of Persia, Armenia,
Mesopotamia and Syria and a dozen
other small nationalities are more re-
volting than can be decently described.
And think!

Human beings, such as yourself and
your friends and I are suffering ag-
onies of hunger and thirst that beggar
description. This man is walking to-
day towards that relief station. Will
Tennessee's relief fund be delayed by
persons asking questions to which
they know the answer already? Will
they unnecessarily take up the time of
the hard-working men and women of
their towns and country sides, who are
giving their time and money to make
the campaign a success, and thus de-
feat the cause of the most needed
charity of all time?

BROWN EYED BABY PLEADS

Sufferings of Hundreds of
Thousands of Women
Worse Than Death.



By JOHN M. OTT

Hold our babies just a minute, plead
a hundred thousand mothers to Amer-
ica. Take them on your knees that we
may rest our arms. We have walked
miles and miles. Our breasts are dry.
Our babies are dying for the want of a
piece of bread.

Can not the people of Tennessee
hear that cry from across the seas?
From the Near East where fifth and
disease lurk under every piece of de-
molished homes?

Their wall has been heard by the
American Committee for Relief in the
Near East and is being echoed to the
whole United States. With the echo
comes the call for money. Funds for
the greatest and most far-reaching
charitable cause ever presented to the
people of this wealthy nation.

These peoples, this mother and her
brown-eyed baby, were driven from
their peaceful and quiet villages by the
Turkish armies when that German-
offered organization of fiends invaded
the Western Asiatic countries of
Persia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia
and others. Deported for hundreds of
miles. At each turn in the winding
road lies a heap of skeletons. Mile-
stones in the march of Kultur with
its Turkish atrocities.

This mother is one of hundreds of
thousands returning to their former
homes. Her husband died on the way
that she and Baby might live. Both
were refined and educated. Baby was
to have been sent to the village school
and then given further opportunity to
become a useful citizen of the world.

What if it does prattle with a weak
voice in another tongue? What is lan-
guage, anyway? Speech is nothing,
more than certain arrangements of
sounds that express thoughts. Does the
fact that Baby's mother and father ex-
pressed their thoughts differently from
Americans lessen the duty to
answer the call for help?

And now, unless the people of the
United States heed this prayer for
help, 500,000 orphans will die and their
deaths will be checked as the sins of a
selfish heart. Every refusal to help
this Baby is the signing of its death
warrant.

Tennessee is asked to give \$300,000.
The entire State has been organized
under the direction of a state chair-
man and state director. T. Graham
Hall is the state chairman and Seth
Selders, state director. Each county
has a county chairman and effective
organization which is seeking contribu-
tions for the saving of these lives.
All expenses of the campaign are met
by subscriptions privately solicited.
Every cent of every dollar given in
this drive goes to the purchase of food
and clothing for these unfortunates
and this Baby will be one of them. It
will be placed in an orphanage and
given education, and food for body,
soul and mind. It will be allowed to
play with others. If Tennessee does
not give \$300,000 or more there always
will be a stain upon it. Its officers
will not fail in the only purely chari-
table relief work every undertaken on a
nation-wide scale, by such men as
Cleveland H. Dodge, William H. Taft,
and Charles Evans Hughes, who are
members of the executive committee.
Cleveland H. Dodge is National Treas-
urer. A. B. Benedict, general man-
ager of the Nashville Trust Company, is
state treasurer.

This little Baby's mother knows that
somewhere there is food and lots of it.
She knows that there are ships to bring
it to her little darling. And the peo-
ple of Tennessee know there is too,
and they will make the way clear for
that life-sustaining food to reach this
mother and child, and hundreds of
thousands of other mothers and chil-
dren, in time to keep these heaps of
skeletons from growing larger.